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GEORGETOWN HERALD.

The Press is for the Diffusion of Knowledge: to accomplish this end it must be free from all dependence of Party or Sectarian.

VOLUME X—No. 3. SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARCH 30, 1854. WHOLE NUMBER 471

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

WILL OPEN ON THE

30 MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. WALLER have been

permanently secured. He brings with

him a reputation as an accomplished and

successful educator, and we are confident

that his presence will be a great benefit

to the college. He will be in charge of

the preparatory department, and will

be assisted by Mr. F. C. McALLA.

Aug 1853. See. Ex. Com.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

KENTUCKY.

THIS Institution occupies a high rank

among Western Colleges. Its Library,

Cabinet, Museum, and apparatus are un-

passed. Its literary course is the same as

that of Yale College, while its scientific

courses are the best portions of the course

at West Point.

For young men designed for practical

business there is a course of three years in

which a thorough knowledge is imparted in

book-keeping, Principles of Commerce, and

Practical Arithmetic. In this practical

course the student is made acquainted with

the actual business of the day, and is

prepared to enter upon a career of

business with confidence and success.

This course of learning is no mere

experiment, whose performance is doubt-

ful, and whose value is uncertain. It is

in a position to exercise and maintain in

the student the habits of industry and

perseverance, and to give him a

thorough knowledge of the principles of

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LANDRETH'S

WARRANTED

GARDEN SEEDS.

A FRESH supply of Landreth's celebrated

Green Seeds just received by

T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

Feb 16, 1854.

CARRETT'S

SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE Great Purifier of the

Blood!

Not a particle of Mercury in it.

AN IMPROVED REMEDY for Scrophulous

and Rheumatic Affections, Cutaneous

Eruptions, Pimples, and all the various

forms of Skin Disease, and all the

various forms of Rheumatism, and all the

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NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber, grateful to the public for

the very liberal patronage heretofore

extended to him, would respectfully inform

his friends and the public in general, that he

has just received a handsome assortment of Fall

and winter

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Consisting in part of the following articles:

Shawls, Fanny Veils, Calico, Bichenon and

Brown Cottons, &c., Cassimeres, Cassimeres,

K. Jones, Plain Linens, White, Red and

Yellow Flannels, Table Linens, &c. A large

assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS &

Mr. FRENCH: As Mr. Bancroft has so often repeated, through the columns of the Herald, the declaration to it, the political action of Secret Societies, was to be condemned, by all the friends of free government, I have come to the conclusion, that he must really believe, that there has been some such action, by the Sons of Temperance; to whom, especially directed his remarks. And so, I, too, have become a convert by reading your editorial of the last Herald I discovered that you are down upon us too. Well, with your permission, I will ask you to explain what is meant by all this; being a Son of Temperance, and knowing what I say in this matter, deny that there has been, or that there is likely to be, any political action, here at least; and do not believe, there has been any where else; for, it would strike at the first principle of the Order; as it would the Masons and Odd Fellows; all of whom, you and Mr. B. and thousands of others know leave both political, and religious matters, to the members own conscience; then why all this fuss, this holy horror, at the political action of Secret Societies, by those who style themselves friends? Is it not pure demagoguing, though it may not be intended as such. Does or should a man lose his right to citizenship if he join a Secret Society, (or in other words a society having a secret pass word and ceremony for purely, fraternal and benevolent purposes, as is the case with those named); should he or they as citizens be denied the right of petition, in regard to matters, which tend to the best interests of the Commonwealth? And classed with those whose secret acts, are not made known, until their end is accomplished; when our acts are proclaimed as it were from the house tops.

I will state, that I know of no necessity for it, yet if the sentiment were reversed, there would be more sense in it; let it read the secret action of political; or politico religious, societies, and we would agree that was to be dreaded, as I believe that from these all the evil consequences, may and do arise, to Government as portrayed by yourself and Mr. B. And permit me to say, that for one, I shall never fear, any great evil to work, out of the openly declared sentiments of any sect, or party, religious or political; believing in the motto of Mr. Jefferson, "that error may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." As regards the Legislature, the apology volunteered went; do the constitution guarantee, the right for the people to peaceably assemble and petition for redress of grievances, and were it not so this would not be a free Government; there is nothing said in that instrument about persons belonging to Secret societies, that this, or any other of their inestimable, privileges, shall be taken from them as a consequence, and I demur against the principle, being set up by Mr. B. or any one else; hence I pronounce the whole argument founded upon the political action of secret societies, a piece of demagoguing, false in itself, in the premises laid down, in its conclusions, and calculated in the inference, that may be drawn from it, to injure, the several benevolent societies of this day; by making your readers believe, that they are acting, in secret conclave, for other, than the purposes for which, they profess to be organized.

I have written thus much, Mr. Editor, from a sense of duty, not from any desire, to enter into a discussion of the subject of temperance with any one, though I don't fear it, but do not desire to appear before the public, when there are so many, much more able, than myself, to treat the subject as it deserves.

In conclusion, let me quote from the editorial alluded to, two or three extracts which we, as Sons of Temperance, can commend, and is all we ask politically, "we repudiate the profession and practice of putting the bottle to your neighbors lips." "Laws, to be permanently effective, in a Republican Government, must be sustained by the general, public sentiment." "Had we the power (that is the voice of the people) we would abolish at one blow, the whole license system; we repudiate the policy, and utterly deny, the consistency or propriety, of any professed christian Government, selling the privilege, to make men drunk, I assure you that if you will act out these sentiments you are not far from being a fit member of our political party if not of our fraternity."

C. NICHOLS.

WASHINGTON, March 21. SENATE.—Mr. Badger spoke at some length, arguing that the Nebraska bill itself did not revive the Louisiana law, and his amendment did not make any difference in the bills in this respect.

After some time spent in debate, as to the operation of Mr. Badger's amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Naval Affairs reported resolutions directing that contracts for clothes, provisions, and small stores for the use of the navy be made direct with dealers instead of speculators.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the committee appointed to investigate the Gardner fraud were instructed to investigate other cases of fraud on the Treasury in cases where appointed ministers, secretaries of legation, or consuls may have drawn their pay and then failed to discharge their duties thereof afterwards.

After some debate on the subject, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—SENATE.—A large number of petitions and remonstrances were presented against the ratification of the Missouri Compromise.

A petition from the Mississippi Legislature was presented in favor of a grant of aid to the construction of the New Orleans & New York Railroad.

A resolution was received from the House relative to the bills for provision, clothing and small stores for the use of the Navy, and was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Shields, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the pay and otherwise promote the efficiency of the Army. On this clause giving the appointment of a Cadet to each Senator, an animated debate took place, and without coming to a vote, the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Breckinridge moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, and take up the Custom House and Marine Hospital bill, which motion was lost.

Mr. Richardson moved the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a design of reaching the Nebraska bill; lost, yeas 33, nays 108. The House then proceeded to take up the business on the Speaker's table, and after disposing of several small bills they reached the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which was read and much excitement.

Mr. Richardson moved to refer it to the committee on territories, and Mr. Cutting moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole. This was thought to be, by the friends of the bill, an effort to bury it beneath the mass of business already before the committee.

WASHINGTON, March 22. HOUSE.—Mr. Cutting called for the previous question on the motion to refer the Nebraska Kansas bill to the committee of the whole, and his call was sustained. The question was then taken, and the House referred the bill by a vote of 110 yeas to 85 nays. The opponents of the bill manifested great joy at this result, and its friends evince much chagrin.

SENATE.—The second Friday in April was set aside for the consideration of adverse reports of the committee on claims.

Mr. Gwin, from the committee on naval affairs, reported back the House joint resolution given the navy department the power to reject, under certain circumstances, bids for supplying the navy with provisions, clothing, and small stores—passed.

The bill authorizing Wisconsin to select the residue of the land granting her in 1846 to aid in the improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers was passed.

A bill granting land to Illinois and Indiana, to aid in the construction of the Illinois and Indiana Central Railroad, passed.

A bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army was taken up. The question pending was Pettit's motion to strike out the 9th section, which increased by 62 the number of cadets, to be appointed every four years, and gives their appointment to Senators.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes, permitting them to purchase other lands at the minimum prices. After a debate the bill was passed.

The House then went into committee, and took up the Indian appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, March 22, M. The reference of the Nebraska bill is not realized by its friends who hoped to have it pushed through. The enemies of the Executive, and the opponents of the bill are well pleased. The former considering this course a rebuke to the President, and the latter feeling confident that the measure will die under a protracted discussion.

Thus the Senate bill was placed No. 50 on the calendar of the committee of the whole, and the House bill, which is nearly the same, No. 21 on the same calendar. All other bills preceding these measures will be either laid aside *seriatim* or otherwise disposed of before either of the Nebraska bills can be reached.

A majority determines the business to be acted on in committee, and under ordinary circumstances, the bill cannot be reached until some time next session.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—SENATE.—Mr. Mason moved to go into executive session. The Senate refused and took up private calendar, discussed one bill, and adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—After going into committee yesterday on the Indian appropriation bill, debate ensued on the merits of the Nebraska bill. Mr. Millson and Mr. Hunt spoke against it, and Mr. Breckinridge advocated the bill, and referred with much severity to the course of Mr. Cutting, of New York, in relation to the bill.—The House then adjourned.

Friday.—The Senate bill extending the warehousing system, by establishing private bonded warehouses, was amended and passed.

A bill for the relief of George Bishop, and legal representatives of John Arnold, deceased, to extend for 14 years the patent for making cloth without spinning and weaving the raw material was passed.

The House then went into committee on the Indian appropriation bill. Various amendments were adopted and reported to the House.

1854 NEW 1854 THE HERALD.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

C. L. FREEMAN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS!
In part as follows:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, Denims, Ticks, Drills, Sheetings and Shirtings, Onaburgs, Silks, Berages, Lawns, De Laines, Prints, Gingham, Linens, Diapers, Table Cloths, Cambrics, Swiss and Japonet Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Bonnets, etc.,

They will be in daily receipt of fresh additions of newest and latest styles of reasonable Goods, all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms, and will take great pleasure in showing to all who will give them a call.
March 16, 1854 1-tf

C. L. FREEMAN & CO.

when an adjournment took place till Monday.

Ex-Senator Clemens has written a letter which appears in the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, explaining his opposition to the Nebraska bill, in which he says that President Pierce said but few days since in conversation with a northern Senator and myself, and gave it as his decided opinion, that Mr. Douglas' bill was a proposition in favor of freedom, and he added that if it should pass, although we might absorb the whole of Mexico, not another slave State would come into the Union. He expressed great surprise at the opposition it met with from the north, and equal surprise that the south should be willing to take it.

Gov. William P. Duval, of Texas, died at Washington on the 19th March. He was a native of Virginia, but went in boyhood to Bardonia, Ky., where he studied and practiced law, and in 1812 was elected a member of Congress. In 1832 he was appointed Governor of Florida by President Monroe, and was reappointed by Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. In 1848 he removed to Austin. He was an amiable man in private life, and distinguished for his public services. He was about seventy years of age.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between G. W. Whitton & D. L. Hensley, under the style and title of Whitton & Hensley, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those indebted to the late firm are requested to come forward and settle by cash or note, as the business of the firm must be settled.
G. W. WHITTON,
D. L. HENSLEY.

Having bought the entire interest of G. W. Whitton in the late firm I will continue the business at the old stand where I will be pleased at all times to wait upon my old Customers and as many others as may favor me with a call.

I hereby express my sincere thanks to those who have heretofore favored the house with their liberal patronage, and flatter myself that by my increasing efforts to please, to merit a continuance thereof in the future.

Believing that the fairest system in selling Goods is to have

Uniform Prices.

I will be compelled to sell at much smaller profit than can possibly be afforded where long credits are given; under my present cash and short credit system the necessity for charging large profits does not exist, and by selling my goods at a very small advance on cost, I mean to make it the interest of every Judge of goods who may favor me with a call, to purchase.
D. L. HENSLEY.

March 23, 1854 1-tf.

FINE WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY, DIAMOND JEWELRY, (OF BAILEY & CO. MANUFACTURE, PHILADELPHIA) SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, CLOCKS &c.

S. S. CUTLER & Co. would be pleased to exhibit our stock of the above named Goods to such of the citizens of Georgetown who may visit our city.

Our stock is increased by the addition of our usual SPRING STOCK, carefully selected by one of the firm.

We would say, our design is to keep nothing but the very best of Goods, and those that purchase may rely in getting such. Please call at, No. 2, Melodeon Buildings, Main Street, opposite the Court House, Lexington Ky.

S. S. CUTLER & Co.
March 23, 1854 1-tf.

INSURANCE CARD.

A WELL established Eastern Insurance Company is desirous of appointing a few agents in Kentucky, Tennessee and Western Virginia, persons who can give satisfactory reference and security and will devote some of their time to the business, may address the undersigned at Cincinnati, O. stating name references, and the Territory they wish to act for.

FRANCIS FERRY, General Agent for Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee Cincinnati March 13th, 1854.

Pine Apple Cheese.

A FEW boxes just received very fine and rich at
HARCOURTS.

March 16, 1854 1-tf.

Bacon Wanted.

20,000 LBS wanted for which cash or goods will be paid at
HARCOURTS.

March 16 1-tf.



"Time, Faith and Energy."

HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR
GEORGETOWN:

THURSDAY, - - - MARCH 30, 1854

John Crumbaugh, P. O. paid to No 52 vol 10 \$1 50
P. L. Mitchell, town, paid to No 52 vol 9 2 00
Major F. C. McCalla, town, paid to No 52, vol 9 2 00
J. R. Payson, Covington paid to No 53, vol 10 2 00
Thomas Gabbart, Harrodsburg, paid to No 2, vol 11 1 75

We are authorized to announce that JOHN M. GLINN is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election in August 1854.
Oct. 20, 1853.

We are authorized to announce that THOMAS K. HOLLAND is an independent candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election in August, 1854.
Oct. 27, 1853-34-te*

We are authorized to announce H. R. FRENCH as an independent candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August next.
Oct. 20, 1853-33-te*

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. KITCHEN an independent candidate for the office of Jailor at the ensuing election August, 1854.
Dec 22, 1854 42*

We are authorized to announce WM. T. V. BRADFORD a candidate for Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.
Jan. 5, 1853 43-te*

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. PAGE as a candidate for the office of Jailor at the ensuing election in August of 1854.
Jan. 5, 1854 4-tf.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE TOPPASS a candidate for the office of Jailor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.
Jan 19, 1854 45-te.

We are authorized to announce JAMES YOUNG a candidate for the office of Jailor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.
Jan 26, 1854 46-te*

We are authorized to announce RANDOLPH DIXON a candidate for the office of Jailor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.
Feb. 2, 1854 47-te.

We are authorized to announce T. M. SCRUGGS as a DEFENDANT candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in August.
Feb. 16, 1854 49-te.

We are authorized to announce W. M. HOLDING, a candidate for the office of Jailor of Scott County, at the ensuing election in August.
Feb. 26, 1854 50-52.

To the voters of Scott County.

Fellow Citizens—I would respectfully notify you that I am an INDEPENDENT voter but a DEFENDANT candidate for your suffrages at the next August election, as Assessor for the County. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity, and to the best of my humble abilities.
GEORGE W. BATES.

March 16, 1854 1-*

We are authorized to announce B. T. THOMPSON a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.
March 23, 1854 2-te*

As a personal favor we have admitted another communication with reference to the temperance question and the political action of Secret Societies. We cannot discover that our correspondent sheds any new light on the subject, or that his production is likely to be productive of any very beneficial results to his order or to the community at large.

We like to publish brief, pertinent communications on any subject of public interest or general utility, however widely we may differ in sentiment from the writers; but a mere war of words, splitting of hairs, &c. is necessarily abhorrent to the craft editor in general however anxious they may be, as a general thing, to "teach the young idea how to shoot."

Therefore, as we modestly waive our privilege of comment upon the hair splitting, but pointless lucubrations of our correspondent, we trust that Mr. Bancroft, influenced by similar considerations, will do likewise, and thus put a close to discussion which has already occupied more space than we can afford, or that its intrinsic merits deserve.

Nebraska embraces the whole of the unorganized territory of the Union—the extent of its boundary is over three thousand square miles, and its area about five hundred thousand square miles—capable of being formed into a dozen States each as large as Ohio.

SINGULAR BLUNDER.

It appears that we were mistaken last week with reference to the name and motives, of the body which convened on last County Court day, on the common wealth tent; and we therefore hasten to make the *amende honorable*. We are assured on the best authority, that the meeting, which was composed of seven candidates for Sheriff, and seven gentlemen generously volunteering to represent the sense of all portions of the county, and which designated by ballot, who should not, and who should, (of the candidates present) run the race for Sheriff, was not a Convention! a Caucus!! nor a Clique!!! but merely an "Arbitration!!!" for the benefit of one of the seven candidates!

In justice to the parties concerned, we make this important correction with sincere pleasure; while at the same time we cannot forbear remarking—
"Strange such a difference should be, Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.

CUTE NOTION.—In Harrison county the candidates for Sheriff, of whom there are several, announce the names of the gentlemen whom they will select as their deputies, in the event of being elected. The idea is a good one, and worthy of adoption by candidates who wish to win, or who does not, the approbation and the suffrages of the "dear people." We have not yet selected our deputies; as soon as we do, however, we shall hasten to inform "the dear people" upon whom the honor of aiding and abetting us in the duties of the Sheriff's office, will devolve. In the meantime sealed and post paid proposals are invited from gentlemen ambitious of the honor of becoming our deputies. No applications will be considered, unless the applicant can give satisfactory references with regard to his independence of character, and freedom from all obediencies to, or fear of, party dictation, cliques, caucusses or conventions. Who wants to be our Deputy, now? Come, don't all speak at once.

Attempt at Rape.

We understand that a man by the name of Yarboc was committed to jail on Sunday last, on a charge of having attempted to commit a rape, by two of the magistrates in the lower part of the county. He admitted the charge and plead insanity. It is probable that he will escape punishment, as we learn, from good authority, that an attempt to commit a rape, is no crime according to the law of Kentucky; hence it is more than probable, that he will be discharged, without bail, on a writ of *habeas corpus*; application for which, will be made forthwith by his counsel. It seems as if there is something defective in the law in this respect. The man had admitted the fact of having made the attempt; yet because of the determination or modesty of his attempted victim, he is to go forth into the community to commit like attempts, with impunity from the operation of law.

Our friend Scruggs has deposited with us a pocket book, picked up on the Paris and Georgetown turnpike, near town, which contains some valuable papers. Wm. A. Forman appears to be the proprietor of said pocket book; which he can recover by calling at this office. As both finder and advertiser are candidates, of course no charge will be made for their services.

MAMMOTH EGGS.—We have read much about eggs, in the course of our life—we have had stories of Crocodile's eggs, ostrich eggs, and rook's eggs, of enormous size—Shanghai eggs, Cochon China, and Dorean eggs, of all sizes, shapes and colors; but of all the *hen's eggs* which have ever been seen in this or any other region, the *mammoth egg* was sent us the other day, by CART JOHN WHEAT, of this county, laid by his old black hen—a very modest old chicken, as the boasts of no higher or better blood than is to be found in the common stock of the Bourbon fowls.

This extraordinary egg measures 3½ inches one way, and 6½ the other, and is perfect in all its parts. It is the *brag egg* of the season, and we challenge any hen in chickendom to produce a better one.
Flag.

A subscriber of ours, has just handed us the above slip, and laid an egg on our table, what is an egg; it measures one way 6½ inches, and the other 7½; the author of this egg—extraordinary egg-sample, a common barn door fowl, made no great hurrah over the matter, and we are happy to inform our contemporary that both hen and egg are "doing as well could possibly be expected." The old black hen will have to "pick her flint and try it again," ere she can compete with the hennom of old Scott.

Harrison county land appears to be on the rise. Mr. Sam'l Rantin purchased a farm last week for \$91 and one cent per acre.

Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths

The First Annual Report on the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Kentucky for the year 1852 is before us; and truly it is a respectable array of figures—making no less than 94 pages of tables. These are all employed in showing, different views of these three eras in man's life.

The first table is very comprehensive, giving:

1. The name of every county in the State.
2. The white population of that county.
3. The colored population.
4. The whole number of white births.
5. The white male births.
6. The white female births.
7. The whole number of colored births.
8. The colored male births.
9. The colored female births.
10. The No. Marriages returned by the Assessor.
11. The No. of licenses issued by the clerk.

12. The whole No. of white deaths.
13. The No. of white male deaths.
14. The No. of white female deaths.
15. The whole No. colored deaths.
16. The No. male colored deaths.
17. The No. female colored deaths.
18. The proportion of births to the white population.
19. The proportion of births to the colored population.
20. The proportion of marriages to the white population.
21. The proportion of deaths to the white population.
22. The proportion to the colored.
23. The proportion to the entire population.
24. The average age of the whites at death.
25. The average of the colored at death.

From this table we learn that there were reported:

Of children born	25,906
" deaths and still-born	13,848

Excess of births 12,058

Making the excess of births over deaths 12,058—not very far from two to one.

The proportion of births among the whites was 1, in 38, among the colored one in 40.

The marriages were 1 for every 103 white persons.

The deaths among the whites were 1 to 78.28.

The deaths among the colored were 1 to 65.00.

The deaths among entire population were 1 to 74.87.

Of those whose age at death was stated, the average among the whites was 20.55 years.

The average among the colored was 17.59 years.

The second Table gives the No. births—male and female for each month in the year and for every county in the State. Of the children whose sex is designated the very large proportion of 112.52 males to 100 females, is shown. Of the births in each month there was a considerable difference. December giving the largest number 2,691 and September the smallest 1,912.

Of the marriages, table fifth, also, there was a considerable difference as to the month. Of 5,105 marriages reported by the Assessors, the greatest number (753) was in December, and the least (271) in May.

Upon comparing the ages, table sixth, at which our population, marry with those in other countries, there is found a vast difference. Of our females 42.30 per cent married under 20 years; whilst in Massachusetts 24.40 per cent were under 20, and 71.38 per cent under 25 years; and in England 14 per cent were minors.

Table seventh gives the number of each sex dying in every month and in each county. Here too different months give great differences from August (1805) to February (643).

Table eighth shows the numbers dying at different ages, still distinguished as to sex and the counties in which they died, 4,985, or 40.33 per cent of those whose ages are specified, died under 5 years.

Table ninth gives an alphabetical list of causes of death. In this table the number dying of each disease is given—the color and sex distinguished and also the age of each, and month in which they died.

In table tenth, the number dying of each class of diseases and of each individual disease in each county in the state, is given. In this table no regard is paid to the sex or color. Here are found the per cent and the total number dying of each disease in the state.

Dysentery is found to have been the

great outlet to life—no less than 1,923 or 16.47 per cent of all known causes having died of it. Next comes Consumption, continued fever, Cholera, Pneumonia and fever simply, (most probably, properly belonging to continued fever) and croup.

Lastly: There are some observations upon the tables and upon the duty of the Legislature to do something to promote the health of the people.

As this is the beginning of registry in Kentucky, of course considerable imperfections exist. It is supposed that about one third of the births, marriages and deaths were omitted by the Assessors. More accuracy may be expected hereafter. Indeed our commencement seems to have been more successful than in most other places.

This is the first effort ever made to institute a comparison upon a large scale between the health, fecundity and longevity of the white and the colored races. It would seem that the slaves in Kentucky are in a much more favorable condition than the free blacks in the cities of New York or Philadelphia. Indeed toward the close of the remarks, we have the following opinion: "The anticipation is now hazarded, that when observations shall have been sufficiently numerous and long continued to authorize the formation of a judgment, it will be found that so far as health and longevity are concerned, the slaves in the slave holding States are in a better condition than that class of any nation which is nearest assimilated to them in social position."

This, of course is only a bird's-eye view of this book of figures. For particular facts the book itself must be consulted, when items of vital statistics of each county can be studied in detail.

This subject at first sight seems particularly dry and uninteresting; yet it undoubtedly is one of much interest to the public and one in which we become more and more interested as we become better acquainted with the details. To many minds it will appear singular that the three facts of birth, marriage and death could be worked up into so many different aspects, each interesting to the political economist, and indeed to the people generally.

We notice with pleasure in one of our Exchanges that the salaries of Public Teachers in Boston have been increased some fifteen per cent. This is as it should be; there is no class of men or women who deserve from the public more than faithful efficient Teachers, for on them devolves in a great measure the weal or woe of the rising generation.

The business of teaching, when faithfully performed, is arduous, taxing mind and body and requiring therefore stimulants, or rather tonics for both; in other pursuits or avocations, the mind or body works, in teaching both suffer far more wearisome and unhealthful is the forced quiet and bodily repose of a Teacher, to the active busy out-door employment of the farmer—Well we were saying that it is but right that Teachers who labor so assiduously to bestow on our children mental and moral training, should have liberal compensation for the same—a salary which will enable them not only to supply their bodily wants and comforts, but a few of its luxuries, such as an occasional holiday far away to some pleasant country scene—frequent riding; and then for the heart and mind, Teachers possess the former! though many parents seem to doubt the fact! the opportunity to mingle in social gatherings with constant kindly and respectful attention whilst there; books, periodicals, papers of all kinds they should be able to have around them—Depend upon it, these faithful friends of our dear children will be doubly encouraged to a faithful discharge of duty, by an appreciation of those duties, marked by a liberal, nay a generous and ample remuneration of the same.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have decided one of the sections of the prohibitory liquor law of that State to be unconstitutional—viz: the section that authorizes the searching for, seizure and confiscation of liquors kept with the intention of selling; and this, not because the Legislature have not power to proscribe ardent spirits as a nuisance, but because that the statute authorizes a search upon a complaint and a warrant which do not designate any person as the suspected offender, and is therefore contrary to the bill of rights, which guarantees security to the citizen against all "unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions."

MANNION HOUSE, FRANKFORT.—Col. A. H. Hodges has sold this property to Major Ben Luckett for the sum of \$12,000. Last fall, Col. H. purchased for \$9,500.

PERIODICALS.

"The Literary Journal." This is the name of a large and handsome weekly, edited by Ella Wentworth, and devoted to the service of woman; by this we do not mean to infer that it is a bawling and boisterous would be exposition of "Woman's Rights"—by no means; the very first position advanced by the fair editors is that custom, not law, is to be blamed for the many difficulties of woman's lot; and her desire and intention is, through the columns of the Journal, to aid the great work of providing suitable employment, and fair remuneration, and open new modes whereby woman may be released from the life of toil of misery, aye, and of degradation, to which from the shamefully low prices for work, she has too long been doomed.

We consider the aim then of the 'Journal' to be a high and holy one, we predict for it [if faithfully performing its purpose] complete success, and we cheerfully extend the hand of fellowship, which promises aid in all things within our power. The Journal has four pages of excellent literary matter, and some pictures, and the price is but \$1 per annum. Address Ella Wentworth, Philadelphia, post paid. The Journal can be seen at our office.

The London Quarterly for January contains much valuable reading—Turkey and Russia; Works of Gray; Memoirs of King Joseph; Religion of the Chinese Rebels; Travels among the Laps; M. Guizot, these with others of like character and interest, will reward the subscriber, to this valuable Journal. Address Leonard Scott, New York. Terms \$3 per annum.

Lady's Christian Annual, Edited by James Challen, Philadelphia. Terms \$1. The March number of this neat little monthly, has a varied and interesting table of contents, it is admirably adapted for the reading of young ladies.

Blackwood with its usual nice bill of fare, has the continuation of 'The Quiet Heart' one of the best tales we have seen since 'Katie Stewart'; there is a similarity in the style which leads us to think they must be by the same author; both are filled with beauty, and fraught with interest, and are worth the subscription to the work in themselves—the price of subscription being only \$3 per annum. Address Leonard Scott, New York.

The New Church Messenger, a semi-monthly magazine, devoted to the principles of the New Church will be read by every intelligent and unprejudiced man with deep interest; many old things are here made new, points before involved in obscurity are here opened and explained in a way to delight all minds that crave light, and are free from bigotry.—Address T. P. Stuart, Cincinnati—terms \$1.25 per year.

MORAL SUASION VS. PROHIBITORY LAWS.—At a convention of temperance men, held at Woodstock, Vermont, on Monday week, the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Resolved, That we believe the cause of temperance has declined since the enactment of the present stringent laws for its support; and that to recover the ground already lost by ill-legislation upon this subject, it is necessary to drive the question altogether from the political arena, and to return to the good old way of convincing men of the errors of their ways by the power of reason.

A contemporary that is 'posted,' says: A single sale secured by an advertisement, has often paid for a whole year's advertising, and nearly all have realized profits many times beyond the outlay, and made sales and secured patrons they would not otherwise have had. In the language of a successful merchant who has tried it: "There is no better investment for those who are in business, and wish to extend it, than the money expended in advertising."

The Board of Managers of the Kentucky Colonization Society have rejected the Rev. A. M. Cowan, Agent. An expedition will be sent out from Baltimore on the 1st of May, for Liberia, with fifty emigrants from Kentucky. The friends of the cause are requested to send in their contributions at an early day.

LATEST FROM PRESIDENT WALKER.—The last arrival from California brings the following: Ensenado, Feb. 14th.—Walker spiked his guns and started for San Fornas with 140 men and one field piece, leaving behind the sick wounded. Many troops deserted, and those who remained were despondent and had abandoned all hopes of success.

Mr. Stanton is the only Kentucky Representative that voted with the opponents of the Nebraska bill to send it to the Committee of the Whole.

New York March 23, P M.—The Pacific has arrived with dates to the 8th.

The Clipper ship Lightning arrived at Liverpool in 18 days from Boston.

No battles have taken place on the Danube, except two columns of Russians, which attacked each other in the dark through mistake for Turks, and some hundreds were killed before the error was discovered.

Small skirmishes go on between the Turks and Russians.

We have nothing from Asia or from the fleets.

The Greek insurrection has almost been checked, and is no longer considered formidable.

The United States Minister at Constantinople has presented his credentials to the Sultan, and made an address assuring the Sultan of the sympathy of the people of the United States.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, propose to double the income tax, and the French Minister of Finance proposes to borrow 250,000, 000 francs to meet the expenses of the war.

The war preparations go on in England.

The Earl of Londonderry is dead. Mr. Soule is reported to be in high favor with her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

The Spanish insurrection has been suppressed. Portugal is quiet.

Austria still slightly wavers.

Prussia has prohibited the export of grain from Odessa and the sea of Azof. This announcement strengthened the English grain markets.

St. Petersburg letters state that the prohibition of the export of bread-stuff does not extend to vessels loaded or laden.

The London morning Herald in a third Edition, Wednesday, states that Kalafat had fallen, and the garrison massacred.

The Herald's statement that a messenger had arrived, and was immediately closeted with the Queen, and that he brought the announcement about Kalafat, &c., is believed to be utterly false.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.—Persia remains neutral, but is fortifying the Turkish frontier.

Persia has offered her mediation. The Khan of Khiva has taken refuge in Bokhara, and summoned the neighboring natives to take part in the struggle against the Russians.

LONDON, March 8.—The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that new proposals have been received from the Czar and that he offers to evacuate the Principalities the moment the preliminaries of peace are signed. The terms are not more favorable than the last overtures which were rejected. A British courier, bearing a summons for the Provinces, is already on his way to St. Petersburg.

It is reported that the Russian Minister Montefufl has offered his resignation to Victoria.

Admiral Corry's division of the British fleet was to sail about the 8th of March for the Baltic.

The Austrian Government has published an official document expressing their views on their difference between Russia and Turkey. It regrets the proposition sent by the Western Powers were of such a nature as to leave hardly a hope of a favorable reply. But admit that their demands were just, and in accordance with the interest of Europe—Austria is prepared to meet the dangers which may accrue from great war in an adjoining country, and from the subversive tendencies which may manifest themselves on the frontiers of the Empire during the continuance of the war.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Prussian Government rejects the suggestion of Russia to forbid the entrance of the fleets of the Western Powers into Prussian ports.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

I learn from Mr. Reid, the brother-in-law of the celebrated George Sanders, late Consul in London, that the latter has effected the sale of 200,000 of the famous United States muskets connected with the operations of George Law. The sale was made to certain revolutionary capitalists in London, in preparation for the explosion of democracy on the Continent as soon as France and England shall have been actively engaged with Russia. Over one million of dollars have been paid for them, and George Law's profits probably \$500,000.

The Revolutionary Committee of London is composed of all the democratic refugees of the Continent, and they have dined in conclave with George Sanders several times.

The British capital invested in this business, is estimated at ten millions of dollars, already, and prepared for a general revolution in France, Italy, and Germany, as soon as the great Russian war is in mid career. This is the reason that Kossuth and continental republicans have refrained from going to Turkey. They are going to get up revolutions in Europe which may assist the Czar and upset Louis Napoleon.

I understand, also, that the British government got some inkling of George Sanders' movements with the revolutionaryists, and contrived, through the intrigues

of Crampton and Marcy, to aid his defeat as Consul to London before the United States Senate.

Dr. Lewis will return in the stage from Lexington to-morrow morning (Thursday) and will remain here two days. Those who wish to see the Doctor can find him at Mrs. Clark's.

Black Warrior Case.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—The Empire City has arrived from Havana and reports that the authorities had offered to give up the Black Warrior and pay \$6,000 for her detention. Capt. Bullock accepted the proposition and was to take possession of the vessel on the 22nd, and immediately sail for New York.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.

The Empire City, arrived from Havana, reports that the authorities had offered to give up the Black Warrior and pay \$6,000 for her detention. Capt. Bullock accepted the proposition and was to take possession of the vessel on the 22nd, and immediately sail for New York.

The Isabel arrived at Charleston, and confirms the report of the Captain making a strong protest against delay and claiming damages. Her machinery was injured by neglect of those in charge.

The Washington Star, of the 24th inst., has the following in reference to Maj. Breckinridge, and the speech made by him, on the day previous, on the Nebraska bill:

Mr. Breckinridge comes from the Kentucky District of Henry Clay. For the last three years, he has ranked as, perhaps the most brilliant member of the body, through, even yet, one of the youngest. He is a man of remarkably fine presence and appearance, having a classic (Roman) face and legislative address. His style of oratory more nearly resembles that of Mr. Clay, at his age, than that of any other public man Kentucky has sent to either branch of the councils of the nation.

His voice is deep-toned, clear, and well modulated, and his language is always chosen with faultless attention to the rules of grammar, often so shockingly misused in the House Hall. As a popular orator, he is, perhaps, the best now in Congress; being exceeding by a yard in making his points, and persuasive in the ease of his eloquence. On this occasion, his speech was to show the propriety of disposing of the bill with as little delay as possible, if but to quiet the public mind, now so unduly agitated, concerning it; and also in reply to the representations on which Mr. Cutting justified his motion to commit the bill.

MARKETS.

MONDAY, March 27, 1854.

There continues to be but little animation in the market, and prices are unchanged in all respects, excepting for flour, which is in demand at enhanced rates, owing to the scarcity of the supplies. The weather is cool and the river slowly receding, or about stationary.

Cheese—Light sales at 84c.

Cloverseed—Firm in lots at \$5.25.

Flour and Grain—Considerable demand for consumption, with no receipts, and stocks very much reduced, which enhances prices, and we hear of sales of 450 barrels in lots at \$6.55 and \$6.75, and \$7 for choice brands. No receipts of wheat. Corn firm at 50c for good lots. Oats 50c for store for St. Louis.

Groceries—We hear of sales of 384 bags Rio coffee in lots at \$14.10. Sugar in fair demand, with sales of 67 bbls at 44c.

Provisions—We hear of sales of limited lots of mess pork at \$12 per bbl. Sales of 450 bbls mess pork at \$12, and 935 bbls on private terms, supposed to be a fraction under \$12. Sales of 35 casks bacon sides at 64c for ribbed, and 7c for clear.

Domestics—A sale of 150 bales Cannelton Sheetings at 84c.

Whisky—Sales of 120 bbls of raw at 20c.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET, March 22.

Beef.—The market continues to be very lightly stocked. Extremes may be given from 6 to 7c for choice cattle command readily 64 to 7c. We hear of contracts by a city butcher for 16 head and 43 head which will cost 7c net. Packers are not buying.

Sheep—None on the market. We quote as extremes 24 to 4c and some choice a 4c.

Hogs—The butchers are paying 34c for gross. A further contract was made for 1350 fat hogs at \$3 gross, delivered next December within 40 miles of the city.

CINCINNATI, March 27, P. M.

Flour \$6.25. Whiskey, 2c, closing with an upward tendency. Sales of 1000 bbls mess pork at \$11.75 for city packed, and 300 bbls prime lard at 84c. Groceries are steady and there is a fair business doing.

MARRIAGES.

In Georgetown, on Thursday, the 23d inst., by Elder John Smith, S. Y. KEENE, Esq., to Miss JANE PATTERSON.

Our most cordial congratulations are tendered to the happy pair; who at the close of the interesting ceremony, set off on a brief bridal tour; a leading incident of which will be found below, reported for this paper by our special correspondent, who "does up" the Hyrcanial department of this valuable and interesting journal in a manner not to be surpassed. Witness!—

The happy pair, without a jar, By Elder Smith united, From Frankfort, in a railroad car Set off, by love incited.

The day was dull as dull could be, So (dreaming of no pun) Quoth Sam, "I hope my dear, that we May have a little son."

To which his bride, with simple heart, Replied (as Nature taught her) "Well, I confess for my own part, I'd rather have a daughter."

On the 23d inst., by Elder Whitton, Mr. GEORGE ZEVALIN, to Miss SUSAN EDITH FITZGERALD, daughter of Scott Fitzgerald, all of Scott County.

IT WOULD HARDLY DO for any one to have the temerity nowadays to question the excellence of Dr. Hoffman's German Bitters, which are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. In cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and derangement of the digestive organs, their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purge from the system the morbid humors which retard the natural functions, and bring paleness to the cheek, and suffering to the brow. They banish those clays upon happiness, and restore the system to high health. March 23, 1854-2-21.

FLIVER DISEASE.—CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, as a remedy for liver disease, and the number of formidable evils connected with a diseased state of that organ, is unrivaled. Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources, of persons living in the city of Richmond, Va., might be given at command by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We have only

room to refer to the extraordinary cure of Samuel Drinker, Esq., of the firm of Drinker & Morris, Booksellers, Richmond, Va., who was cured by two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after three years suffering from diseased liver. He says its action on the blood is wonderful, better than all the medicine he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommends it to all.

*See advertisement.

March 16, 1854-1-16.

1854. LAST 1854.

ARRIVAL

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully inform the citizens of Georgetown, and Scott County generally, that he is now receiving and opening one of the largest and best selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

ever offered in this Market.

A large stock of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

A very superior assortment of very fine

BONNETS AND HATS.

Also, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of the best quality and the latest style. The Public generally are invited to call and examine our Stock as we will take great pleasure in showing our Goods. We will sell as low as they can be bought in Lexington.

All of the above articles will be sold low for cash or to prompt paying customers or the usual time.

We will take in exchange for Goods, all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

for which the highest price will be paid.

J. E. STEVENSON.

March 30, 1854-3-1m.

BY EXPRESS.

JUST received this day a large assortment of Talma Caps and extra Shawls which will be sold low. J. E. STEVENSON.

March 30, 1854-3-1m.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

BARGAINS!!!

THE largest Importation of Spring and Summer Clothing ever brought to Georgetown.

ISAAC HECHT,

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Georgetown and Scott Co., that he has just received a large and fashionable stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

of every description. Also a large stock of Boys' Cloths, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Trunks &c.

All those wishing to buy Cheap and fine Cloths will do well to call and see for themselves, no trouble to show Goods. Georgetown opposite Court House.

March 30, 1854-3-1f.

Utica Lime.

30 BARRELS in store and for sale at

Corner Main and Main Cross S. roads.

March 30, 1854-3-2t.

Dried Beef Rounds.

ONE Tierce of Rehn's best cured, for sale at

at HARCOURTS.

March 30, 1854-3-2t.

Oranges and Lemons.

A FEW Boxes fresh, just received and for

sale at HARCOURTS.

March 30, 1854-3-2t.

Gents fine Boots and Bro-

gans.

A FINE article of Congress Boots &c., just

received at HARCOURTS.

March 30, 1854-3-2t.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the citizens of Georgetown and its vicinity, that he is now manufacturing, at the Lemon's Mill a first rate article of

Flour and Meal,

which will be delivered to customers at any point in town. Persons having wheat to grind can be promptly accommodated at the regular rates. S. Y. Keene is agent for the sale of my manufactures; where orders may be left.

March 30, 1854-3-3t.

1854. AIMING HIGHER.

WILLIAM LEE & Co.

76 West Fourth Street.

CINCINNATI O.

HAVING aimed to render their Establishment useful to the Community, as a place where might be found a superior assortment of all kinds of

Tasteful and Useful Dry Goods at the

Lowest Prices.

Consistent with a regular and legitimate system of business; and they flatter themselves that the

Community Concede to their House a

HIGH POSITION.

Commencing the business season of 1854 with a larger experience and greatly increased facilities they feel at liberty to promise

Increased Advantages to

